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# NARRATIVES FROM THE WAR

IN CHARGE OF

ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

Dr. Evelyn Windsor of Montreal has received an appointment with the Canadian Army Medical Corps at the front and will be attached to the medical staff at the base. She is the first woman either in the Canadian forces or those of the Imperial Army to be appointed to such a post.

A woman has been commissioned by the government of Wurtemberg as second in command of a small gunboat on Lake Constance which is employed on guard duty at Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin works are situated. She has the rank and uniform of a lieutenant.

Wounds involving a large surface are dressed with a thin layer of perforated celluloid, rendered soft and pliable by being soaked in a 20 per cent solution of carbolic acid. Lint soaked in a weak saline solution is laid over this and both kept in place by a bandage. Sir Almoth Wright is credited with having devised the dressing.

Orville Wright, who with his late brother Wilbur invented the aeroplane, has presented his patents to the British government. The fourteen year monopoly expires next March; he has decided not to apply for an extension, thus practically presenting his life work as a gift to the British nation.

War shrines are being placed in the streets of London containing the names of soldiers and sailors who have gone to the front from the immediate neighborhood. Flowers are placed on these shrines and frequently renewed. Queen Mary has visited several shrines in the east end of London and brought an offering of flowers.

Bombs to be dropped from a Zeppelin are suspended below the girders of the airship by a number of lever hooks electrically operated and linked with a switchboard with twenty-five small black handled keys. These are pressed when it is desired to release a bomb.

An Australian lady entertained 10,000 wounded soldiers on the Cavalry Drill Ground at Windsor, on October 14. The hostess, Mrs. Rita Dennistoun, wished to commemorate the departure of the first troops from Australia, on October 21, 1914. The guests came from all parts of the empire.

Esther Cleveland has taken up work among the blind soldiers in Paris. She is following the footsteps of her father, the late president

of the United States, who was deeply interested in institutions for the blind and had prepared himself to assist in their instruction.

It is said that a new bullet capable of piercing armor as thick as that which covers the famous British "tanks" has been tested by the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army. A casing of lead around the steel centre acts as a lubricant and enables the bullet to penetrate steel plates from which the ordinary bullet rebounds harmlessly.

Two French airmen have dropped bombs on Essen, the seat of the great Krupp munition works. The damage inflicted is unknown, but it proves that such attacks can be carried out successfully.

A tunnel under the English Channel, connecting France and England, which has long been advocated, is a possibility of the near future. The cost of two days of the war would furnish the necessary funds. It might prove of the utmost importance in any future war to have a route to the Continent secure from the attacks of submarines.

It is stated in the British *Vorwärts* that the average weight of Germans has decreased by from twelve to sixteen pounds as a consequence of the scarcity of food in Germany.

In order to commemorate the self-sacrifice of German housewives in laying their brass and copper ware on the altar of the Fatherland, an interesting memorial has been designed by Karl Stock, a sculptor of Frankfort, in the form of a gigantic frying-pan. Replicas have been made which may be purchased as souvenirs from the committee for the Traffic in War Frying-Pans, which has been formed under the direction of the Princess Friedrich Karl of Hesse.

The British War Office has installed a card index system in its new quarters at the National Liberal Club, London, which provides for 7,500,000 men in the army and navy, each containing details as to the man's civilian occupation.

M. Justin Godart, the director of the French Medical Service, found among the German prisoners seven men who understood the art of making clinical thermometers. These are teaching the process to disabled French soldiers and thus relieving the shortage of thermometers. The supply of 540,000 in hand at the beginning of the war had been exhausted. The German workmen came from Saxony and each of the seven knew a different method of manufacture.